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Many instructors are finding teaching in prisons more rewarding than expected. Story on Page 12.

A sociologist who is an expert on coerced behavior has become a frequent expert witness in controversial trials. Story on Page 13.

Several trustees of California State University are dissatisfied with the performance of the system's chancellor. Story on Page 15.

A House committee has approved a bill to provide for educational programs to boost U.S. competitiveness. Story on Page 18.

Harvard Business School will establish a program on ethics and leadership with some \$30-million in private gifts. Story on Page 27.

A foundation at Georgia Institute of Technology is entirely student-operated. Story on Page 27.

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ACCESS TO CAMPUS LIMITED

South African Military Occupies a Black University for 10 Months in Apparent Effort to Crush Activism

By ROBERT L. JACOBSON

Military forces have been occupying the University of the North, a black institution in the northern Transvaal province of South Africa, for nearly 10 months in an apparently coordinated effort by national, local, and campus authorities to crush student activism and political resistance there. *The Chronicle* has learned.

According to people who have had contact with the 4,500-student institution in recent weeks, a strong military presence has rigidly controlled access to the campus ever since the government of P. W. Botha imposed a sweeping state of emergency in South Africa last June 12.

The University of the North, informally known as Turfloop, was estab-



lished by the South African government as a separate institution for Sotho- and Venda-speaking blacks in 1959. It is located in a remote part of Lebowa, a black homeland that has not assumed "independence" under the nation's racial policy of apartheid.

Little information about events at the

university has been reported by South African news media since last June because of stringent censorship under the state of emergency—although word-of-mouth reports have made the institution the subject of frequent rumors and private discussions.

Militant Students Removed

Accounts obtained by *The Chronicle* indicate that the military presence on the campus is as great now as it was at the outset, and that the Lebowa police have been working with national security forces to remove militant students and quell dissent. Campus officials are believed to have cooperated at least tacitly in the operation.

The occupation seems to have been
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U.S., France End Dispute over AIDS Virus; Testing of Vaccines Poses Ethical Dilemmas

Vaccines

U.S., France

By DAVID L. WHEELER

BETHESDA, MD.

With a handful of applications for permission to try out a vaccine already in the bureaucratic pipeline, researchers are lifting their sights from the microscopic AIDS virus to a larger set of technical and ethical issues.

Perhaps the thorniest of the new questions is, Whom should scientists seek out as subjects for vaccine tests? Should it be those who appear likely to get the disease, such as prostitutes, intravenous drug abusers, promiscuous homosexuals, and the spouses of infected persons? Or should it be those who appear unlikely to get the disease, such as monogamous heterosexuals? And, vaccine developers wonder,

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

WASHINGTON

President Reagan and France's Prime Minister Jacques Chirac announced last week that a bitter scientific dispute between French and American researchers over credit for the discovery of the AIDS virus and subsequent patent rights had been resolved.

The researchers, Robert C. Gallo, chief of the tumor-cell biology laboratory at the National Cancer Institute, and Luc Montagnier, chief of the virology department at the Pasteur Institute, and their respective governments, agreed to share the patent for kits that test for antibodies to the AIDS virus. The test is used by blood banks and AIDS researchers in laboratories around

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

By SCOTT HELLER

WASHINGTON

The average college professor earns \$35,470, 5.9 per cent more than last year, the American Association of University Professors has reported. Taking inflation into account, real salary levels rose 3.9 per cent in 1986-87, the best increase in more than 15 years, the association said.

In surveying more than 1,900 institutions for its annual report on the economic status of the profession, the A.A.U.P. found continuing signs of "salary compression." Assistant professors who continued to work at the same institutions were getting bigger raises than full and associate professors, the report indicated.

Hirschel Kasper, professor of econom-
Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Powerful Lieutenant Governor Helps Texas Colleges Avert Massive Fund Cuts

By SCOTT JASCHIK

AUSTIN, TEX.

"Every single day, I thank the Lord for Bill Hobby." So says Stanton C. Calvert, chief lobbyist for Texas's community colleges. Just about everybody else connected with Texas higher education agrees.

William P. Hobby, Jr., Texas's Lieuten-

ant Governor, is considered to be the single most powerful official in the state. Unlike his colleagues in the other state capitals, who are generally considered to be the Rodney Dangerfields of state govern-

ment, Mr. Hobby has more control over the development of the state budget than any other person—even the Governor.

For college officials, Lieutenant Governor Hobby's support has been one of the few sources of support in very difficult times. Time and again in the past few years, they say, he engineered legislative compromises that have saved colleges from losing millions of dollars in state support.

This year, in what most college officials say is a critical legislative session for higher education, Mr. Hobby is again the focus of their hope.

Gerald W. Hill, vice-chancellor for government relations of the University of Texas System, says, "It's impossible to overstate how important Bill Hobby has been

to higher education. When you think he has already taken the best possible position, he strengthens it even more."

The Lieutenant Governor's power in Texas comes in large part from control of the state Senate. Mr. Hobby appoints the Senators to committees, selects the chair-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

College Bias Study Issued; Other Reports Altered

The Education Department released a report on college desegregation in 10 states, even as it admitted other civil-rights documents had been backdated. Stories on Page 18.

Foot- notes

The sexual scandal and internal warfare among America's television evangelists may make great theater.

But the dénouement, says a sociologist who is an expert on American evangelicalism, will not be the disintegration of a religious movement that is some 40 million strong in this country alone.

When the TV preacher Jim Bakker resigned the leadership of the PTL ministry three weeks ago following a public confession of adultery and blackmail payments, many commentators predicted the beginning of the end for evangelicalism in the United States.

"I think that's totally wrong," says James Davison Hunter, an assistant professor of sociology at the University of Virginia and the author of *Evangelicalism: The Coming Generation*, to be published this month by the University of Chicago Press.

"Evangelicals" is an umbrella term for theologically conservative Protestants. For his forthcoming book, Mr. Hunter surveyed students at 16 evangelical colleges and seminaries and drew on a wide range of data about the movement at large, to try to draw a picture of what the future elites of evangelicalism were like.

In his interviews with students, he says, he found that many of them were put off by the Moral Majority and embarrassed by the Rev. Jerry Falwell, and believed it was illegitimate for him and his fellow TV preachers to claim to speak for the larger evangelical movement.

"Most evangelicals," Mr. Hunter says, "feel that many of the television evangelists, and Jim and Tammy Faye Bakker in particular, test the limits of credibility."

Saul Kit, a biochemical virologist at the Baylor College of Medicine, has won a Distinguished Inventor award from Intellectual Property Owners, Inc., for his work in developing a genetically engineered vaccine for pseudorabies, a kind of herpes that attacks hogs.

A field test of the vaccine on a Texas farm triggered a national controversy last year (*The Chronicle*, October 8, 1986). Mr. Kit developed the vaccine with his son, Malon Kit, an adjunct professor at Baylor, who received the same award from the non-profit association. The group represents people who hold copyrights, patents, and trademarks.

Amar G. Bose, a professor of electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and his former student, William R. Short, shared the group's 1987 Inventor of the Year award. Mr. Bose and Mr. Short were honored for inventing the Bose Acoustic Wave Music System.

Abe Widra, associate professor of microbiology at the medical school at the University of Illinois at Chicago, also won a Distinguished Inventor award for his invention of a kind of synthetic skin.

Scholarship

States Spend Millions in Stiff Competition to Provide Site for Proposed Supercollider

\$4.4-billion, 52-mile circular accelerator would be most expensive federal science project ever

By KIM McDONALD

WASHINGTON

Prodded by leaders of business and higher education, about two dozen states have declared their intention to enter the race to win the largest and most expensive federal science project ever proposed—a \$4.4-billion, 52-mile circular particle accelerator known as the Superconducting Supercollider.

With promises of creating as many as 4,500 new jobs, attracting new high-technology ventures, and bringing in billions of dollars in revenues, the supercollider is considered a major plum by many state legislatures and governors, who are convinced they can win the political battle for it.

The race officially began last week, when the Energy Department issued a formal invitation for bids. But in many respects the competition was already well under way.

Half a dozen states have spent a year or more working on their proposals, and many more have been lured into risking large sums of money just to stay in the running.

"A lot of states are going to end up with egg on their faces when this is over," said George Ormiston, associate director of Nevada's commission on economic development, who is developing his state's proposal. "Only one state is going to end up with the supercollider."

14 Decide Against Direct Bids

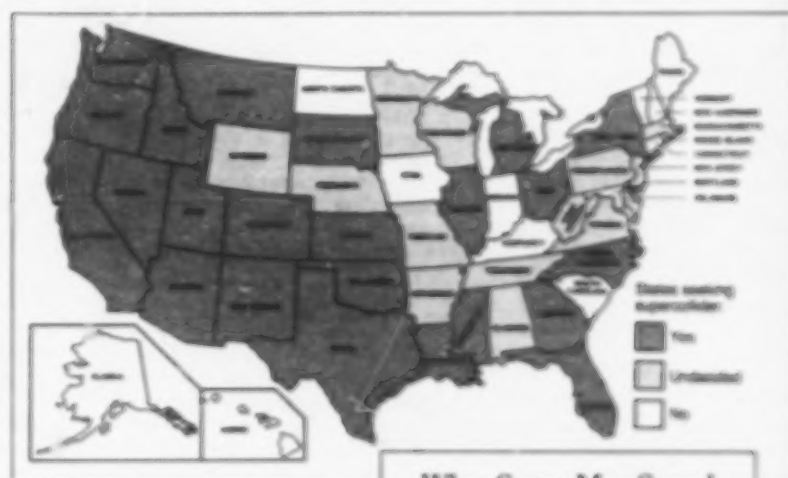
According to a state-by-state survey by *The Chronicle*, at least a dozen states are gearing up to spend millions of dollars for geological surveys, environmental reviews, political lobbying efforts, and other services that are considered necessary for a successful bid.

As many as 13 states, concerned about the cost of entering the competition and the risk that Congress may never approve the supercollider because of its high price tag, remain on the sidelines, undecided over whether to throw their hats into the ring.

Fourteen states have decided against bidding directly for the project, but many of them, the survey found, are discussing agreements that would allow them to enter the race through regional coalitions or by lending their political or financial support to another state's proposal.

"This is a competition that is unrivaled in the history of our country," said Christopher Coburn, science-and-technology adviser to the Governor of Ohio. "The s.s.c. is a prize that goes beyond money, new jobs, and economic revival. The state that gets this will become the centerpiece of the commitment of the United States to improving its scientific and technical competitiveness into the next century."

With 10,000 superconducting magnets accelerating matter to nearly the speed of light, the supercollider would be 20 times more powerful than the largest particle accelerator in existence—the Tevatron Col-



What States May Spend to Win the Supercollider

Arizona	\$2.5-million
California	\$2.5-million
Colorado	\$2.5-million
Florida	\$1.6-million
Georgia	\$25,000
Idaho	\$400,000
Illinois	\$4.5-million
Kansas	Amount not specified
Louisiana	Amount not specified
Michigan	\$600,000
Minnesota	As much as \$1-million
Missouri	\$1-million
Montana	\$-million-to-\$4-million
New Mexico	\$600,000
New York	\$1.5-million
North Carolina	\$1.15-million
Ohio	\$2.5-million
Oklahoma	Amount not specified
Oregon	\$750,000 to \$1-million
South Dakota	More than \$1-million
Texas	More than \$1-million
Utah	\$1-million
Washington	\$400,000

SOURCE: CHRONICLE SURVEY

lider at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Ill.

Beams of protons would travel in opposite directions around the supercollider's 52-mile oval tunnel, then collide in gigantic explosions out of which massive particles are expected to emerge, carrying secrets of the universe.

High-energy physicists say the supercollider will not only assure U.S. leadership in their frontier scientific field, but also produce technological spinoffs that will improve the country's economic competitiveness in world markets.

To politicians, however, particularly those from economically depressed regions of the country, the main attractions are the thousands of jobs and billions of dollars that the supercollider will generate.

A study done for California's s.s.c. task force by the graduate management school at the University of California at Los Angeles estimated that the winning state would reap 177,000 permanent jobs and \$8-billion from 1983 to the year 2000.

Governors and lieutenant governors of the leading contenders in the supercollider competition view the project as so important that many of them will travel to Washington this week to plead for Congressional approval at a series of hearings scheduled in the Senate and House of Representatives.

4 States Thought to Be in Lead

California, Colorado, Illinois, and Texas, which have been developing their proposals for several years in anticipation that President Reagan would give the supercollider his blessing, are considered to be the early leaders in the competition.

Other states that have officially announced plans to send proposals to the Department of Energy, which will manage the supercollider and make the final decision on its location, are Arizona, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mex-

ico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington.

In announcing Mr. Reagan's decision in February to complete the supercollider by 1996, Energy Secretary John S. Herington noted that the process for the selection of the site by 1989 was "designed to be fair, equitable to all parties—absolutely open and above board."

States planning to submit bids, he said, would have to demonstrate that their proposed site met the necessary geological, climate, seismic-safety, and other criteria that are necessary for the construction and operation of the supercollider. The criteria were outlined in a 77-page invitation sent to prospective applicants last week by the Energy Department's Office of Energy Research.

Bids that meet these qualifications would then be reviewed by a committee of the National Academies of Sciences and

Engineering. The panel would recommend the best-qualified sites by December, and by January 1989, following an exhaustive environmental review of the Energy Department's preferred site, the Energy Secretary would select and announce the winner.

While Mr. Herrington denied that his timetable would provide an advantage to states that are well along in their proposals, some representatives of regions that have only recently entered the competition are expected to ask lawmakers at the Congressional hearings this week to put off the deadline, now set for August 3, to allow them time to develop competitive proposals.

Loss of Momentum Feared

"I don't see how you can put together a proposal that early," said one official working on his state's supercollider bid. "You've got to have time to get the drilling permits to survey all the potential sites."

Many proponents of the supercollider, however, worry that such a delay could destroy the momentum developing in Congress to approve the project. It may also allow Mr. Reagan's successor in the White House to reconsider the government's commitment to build the device. With some estimates placing the cost at \$6-billion to \$8-billion, a number of lawmakers have already expressed concern about whether the country can afford to begin construction.

Hoping to counter such opposition, governors, university presidents, business leaders, Congressmen, and scientists are expected to try to persuade subcommittees of the House Science, Space, and Technology Committee and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee in this week's hearings that the new accelerator is well worth the cost.

C. William Fischer, vice-president for budget and finance at the University of Colorado, said a group of Western state representatives meeting in Boulder several weeks ago had agreed to work together to demonstrate at the hearings that the supercollider was necessary to advance the country's scientific leadership and technological competitiveness.

Advisers Meeting this Week

"We quickly came to the conclusion that you can't have a foot race without a prize," he said.

A group of governors' science-and-technology advisers meeting in Washington this week to discuss the supercollider's site-selection process may also try to persuade Congress to approve the project.

In the hope that one of them will become the beneficiary of the prize, representatives of the Western states will meet again at the University of Utah in the first week in May to discuss the possible formation of a coalition that would throw their collective political support to any member of their group that reaches the finals.

"If it's located in the high-plains region," said Mr. Fischer, "the benefits would flow to more than one state."

Although Mr. Herrington said his selection process would not favor states that wage the most visible or expensive political campaigns, state and university officials acknowledge that politics will play a major role in the selection.

Most of the leading contenders have obtained the support of powerful political figures and the services of Washington lobbyists who are being paid as much as \$300,000 a year to represent their clients, according to several sources.

California, Colorado, Illinois, and Texas
Continued on Following Page

RESEARCH NOTES

New Material Developed by Michigan Researchers Achieves Superconductivity at 240 Degrees Kelvin

Scientists at Wayne State University and at the Ford Motor Company's research laboratory in Dearborn, Mich., have developed a material that they say loses all resistance to electricity at minus 27 degrees Fahrenheit, or 240 degrees on the Kelvin temperature scale.

Physicists say the achievement, if it is confirmed, represents a major step in the race to develop materials that exhibit superconductivity—the property of losing all electrical resistance—at temperatures that allow a variety of low-cost applications in the computer, transportation, power, and communications industries.

J. T. Chen and Lowell E. Wenger, of Wayne State, and Eleftherios M. Logothetis, of the Ford Motor Company said they had found a "240-degree-Kelvin superconducting phase" within an yttrium-barium-copper oxide material that becomes superconducting at 90 degrees Kelvin.

Because the scientists could not verify superconductivity with conventional techniques, researchers say their findings are not conclusive.

"I don't think it can be considered absolute proof of superconductivity, but rather good indications that it exists," said William I. Glaberson, a professor of physics at Rutgers University who also manages the National Science Foundation's low-temperature-physics program.

Scientists at the University of Houston and the University of Alabama at Huntsville reported several months ago that they had found strong indications of superconductivity at 240 degrees Kelvin in a similar yttrium-barium-copper oxide compound. Until the Wayne State announcement, superconductivity had been verified in materials at about 100 degrees Kelvin—minus 280 degrees Fahrenheit.

Measurement of Atom Life Span Contradicts Standard Theory

Measurements of the life span of an atom known as a positronium contradict the long-standing theory of quantum electrodynamics, which describes the interaction of electromagnetic radiation and electrically charged matter.

Arthur Rich, a professor of physics at the University of Michigan, and colleagues write in the March 30 issue of the journal *Physical Review Letters* that a series of laboratory measurements they took of the positronium indicated that it has a 0.2-per-cent shorter life span than the theory predicts.

"It's the kind of discovery that might be explained away in a couple of months," Mr. Rich said, "or it could open new doors or lead to new ways of thinking about things."

The beginnings of quantum electrodynamics were set down shortly after the foundations of quantum mechanics were laid in 1925, but it wasn't until 1947 that the theory was elaborated extensively enough to be useful to scientists.

It has been used since then extensively and successfully to predict the elec-

tromagnetic interactions of atomic particles.

The positronium, an atom that exists for a millionth of a second or so, unites a negatively charged electron with a positively charged positron, which is created by radioactive sources. The Michigan researchers measured the positronium's life span in three settings: powder, gas, and vacuum. In each setting, but particularly in a gas, results differ from what the theory predicts.

Mayan Artifacts Found at Honduran Site

Archaeologists working at the Mayan city of Copan in western Honduras have found a cache of jade and flint artifacts that they believe are culturally important and exceptional examples of Mayan craftsmanship.

A Princeton University sophomore, David Stuart, found the artifacts under an altar at the bottom of a temple stairway, which has the history of Copan written in hieroglyphics on its steps and sides. Mr. Stuart and William L. Fash, an assistant professor of anthropology at Northern Illinois University and head of the scientific team at the site, believe the artifacts were used 1,231 years ago at the temple's dedication. (Archaeologists' knowledge of the Mayan calendar makes it possible for them to date such events exactly.)

The artifacts include three flint lance heads, each with seven faces carved on it; two large jade carvings; stingray spines used in ceremonial bloodletting; a 13-inch lance, which may have been used for a sacrifice; and a spiny oyster shell on which may have been placed the still-beating heart of a sacrificial victim.

Cecil H. Brown, professor and chairman of anthropology at Northern Illinois, said the jade carvings found at the site were heirlooms passed down

through generations of kings, and their use in the dedication indicates the desperation of the king who was trying to consolidate his power by building the temple.

The artifacts under the altar were tied symbolically to sculptures on the outside of the temple, which was shaped like a pyramid.

The discovery was made last month and was announced by Northern Illinois University and the National Geographic Society.

Neutrinos Said to Constitute Less than Half the Universe

Measurements of elusive subatomic particles known as neutrinos that recently bombarded the earth from a nearby exploding star indicate that neutrinos are not massive enough to form the major component of the universe.

Some astrophysicists, who have deduced from the unusual movement of galaxies that as much as 90 per cent of the matter in the universe is not visible, have speculated that large numbers of neutrinos, which are suspected to have a minuscule mass, may be the primary source of this missing matter.

But calculations by John N. Bahcall of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, N.J., and Sheldon L. Glashow of Harvard University indicate that neutrinos could, at best, account for less than half of the missing mass.

The two physicists reported in the April 1 issue of the British journal *Nature* that data gathered by a neutrino detector in Kamioka, Japan, in late February suggested that neutrinos have a mass no greater than 11 electron volts. A proton has a mass of slightly less than a billion electron volts, while the mass of an electron is slightly more than half a million electron volts.

"At the very best, electron neutrinos could be less than half of the missing mass," said Mr. Bahcall in a telephone interview. "They could even be less than 10 per cent."

Scientists Use Lasers and Dye to Cure Cancer in Mice

Medical researchers want to try treating human skin cancer with lasers and a fluorescent dye that collects in the cancer cells and absorbs the laser light.

Romaine E. Saxton, an associate professor of surgery at the University of California at Los Angeles medical center, reported at a meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology last week that the laser-and-dye method had already proved effective in killing skin-cancer tumors in mice. The tumors were created in the mice with cells from a kind of human skin cancer known as melanoma. Mr. Saxton said he and his colleagues would apply to the Food and Drug Administration for permission to use the method experimentally on humans.

Mr. Saxton said the method might be applied to other cancers, using fiber optics to thread laser light to tumors inside

Continued on Page 8, Column 4



HONDURAN INSTITUTE OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND HISTORY
This large jade carving was among the artifacts found at an archaeological site at the Mayan city of Copan.

Scientists Debate Troublesome Issue of Using Severed Animal Heads in Research

WASHINGTON
Does a severed animal head feel pain?

That gruesome question is at the center of a debate among brain researchers and other scientists over the practice of decapitating animals—usually rats, mice, or rabbits—to study their tissues.

Many scientists once believed, and some still believe, that decapitating animals is a quick and humane way to sacrifice them for scientific study. The decapitations have often been done without anesthesia because using it may alter the biochemistry of tissues that scientists want to study.

Last year, however, an American Veterinary Medical Association panel on euthanasia said the animals might not lose consciousness immediately, and that the technique should be used only if the animal has been sedated or anesthetized, or if the head is frozen in

liquid nitrogen immediately after severing.

That recommendation is, one researcher said, "the closest thing we have to national policy."

Many researchers, particularly neurobiologists, have complained to the veterinary association about the recommendation, and it has been the subject of much discussion in scientific societies, most recently at last week's meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology.

Fresh Tissues Preferred

Edward R. Ames, director of scientific activities for the veterinary association and the staff coordinator for the euthanasia report, said researchers "don't like the recommendation because it makes their research difficult."

"They want fresh tissues," he said, "and decapitation, though it may not be easy for the technician

who has to do it, is quick and easy for the investigator."

The recommendation regarding decapitation, part of a larger report on ways of inducing painless death in animals, was intended in part as a guideline for animal-research review boards.

The panel recommendation cited one study done over a decade ago by William R. Klemm, now a professor of veterinary anatomy at Texas A&M University, who attached electrodes to the heads of rats shortly before decapitation and found that, after decapitation, the brains gave off short, rapid brain waves similar to those exhibited by rats thought to be in pain. The brain-wave patterns of the severed heads that Mr. Klemm studied lasted for an average of 13.5 seconds.

The study, Mr. Klemm said last week, "lay dead in the literature for about a dozen years, and even I lost interest in it." Then last year the

euthanasia panel revived it, and Mr. Klemm noted that more recent studies had confirmed his results.

But, like some other researchers, he is not happy with the panel recommendations.

"If you're trying to do anatomical studies," he says, "freezing messes everything up. It would put a lot of us out of business if we had to adhere to those guidelines."

Fear Public Reaction

Research must be done to find a way to decapitate animals with a minimum of pain but without contaminating or altering tissue, Mr. Klemm believes. He has a research proposal before the National Institutes of Health to search for such a method.

Mr. Klemm said many scientists are against such a study because they fear that research on animal pain would only draw attention to an issue already causing public crit-

icism of scientists. Others, he said, don't want to put money into research that seeks only to refine research techniques.

Many Are Concerned

Many scientists, he said, are concerned about minimizing animal pain, even though they believe it is occasionally necessary for "the advancement of human health and welfare." Mr. Klemm said that, when he put up a poster about decapitation at last week's meeting of the experimental-biology federation, about 450 people showed up over the course of a morning to talk to him.

The veterinary association's Mr. Ames said that, if scientists would "put a fraction of the energy into doing research [on decapitation] that they do into discussing the recommendation, we'd probably have an answer for this problem by now." —DAVID L. WHEELER

States Spend Millions in Competition for Superconducting Supercollider

Continued from Preceding Page

are among the states that reportedly have already signed high-priced lobbyists, while Ohio is among those now negotiating contracts with Washington firms. Lobbyists see the high-stakes competition for the supercollider as a lucrative business and are drumming up as much work as they can.

"We're being deluged with letters and phone calls," said Richard Tremblay, s.s.c. coordinator for Idaho's Department of Commerce.

Powerful political figures are also being asked to take charge of supercollider commissions, task forces, and coalitions in each state.

California's effort is headed by Clair Burgener, an ex-Congressman and former state Republican chairman, while Arizona's is being managed by Sam Steiger, a former Congressman who is a special assistant to the governor.

The first political battle among competitors could start this week. At issue is the Energy Department's decision to favor proposals that offer to reduce the federal government's cost in building the supercollider.

While each state must be prepared to provide 16,000 acres of land for the supercollider at no cost, some plan to "sweeten" their proposals with offers of free electricity, water, labor, outright cash, and other inducements to gain an advantage over their competitors.

"What we can offer is only limited by our creativity," said Colleen Murphy, director of the Colorado s.s.c. Project.

Concerns of Smaller States

Colorado, like many other states, is putting together an "incentive task force" just for that purpose. Ms. Murphy said, and some of the incentives "could include endowed chairs, multipurpose buildings, and tuition breaks for families."

Representatives of smaller states and financially strapped regions, however, say consideration of those incentives would be unfair. Some may ask Congress this week to change that part of the selection process, arguing that it would provide an insurmountable advantage to larger and more economically powerful regions.

"A lot of people are buzzing about

this," said one state official who asked not to be named. "Why have the states fight amongst themselves to pick up the tab, if this is a national priority? The next time a military base is proposed, will the states have to come up with the money to buy an F-14?"

Fears of a Bidding War

Most proponents of the supercollider, however, believe that some cost-sharing is needed to make the huge federal contribution palatable to Congress. But those planning to submit proposals are worried that giving a lot of weight to sweeteners could lead to an all-out bidding war, with the prize going not to the most qualified, but to the highest spender.

Whatever deals are cut this summer when the states submit their proposals, the process is expected to look more like a high-stakes poker game than a public auction. Many state officials have already anted up millions of dollars for their proposals and gathered pledges of support from state legislatures and business lead-

"The s.s.c. is a prize that goes beyond money, new jobs, and economic revival."

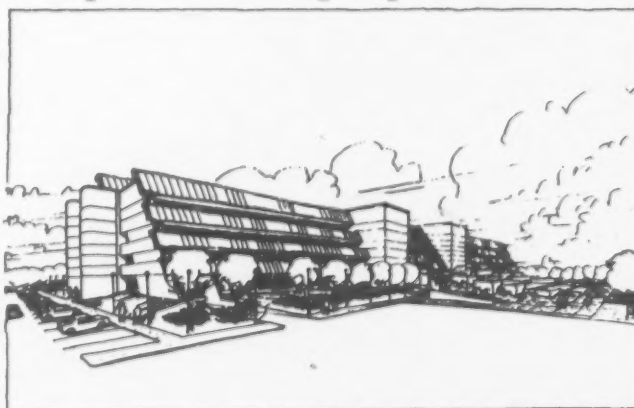
ers to raise their wagers should they reach the final round. Throughout the process, they are generally playing their cards close to their chests.

Louisiana and a number of other states bidding for the supercollider, for instance, refuse to disclose publicly any specifics of their proposals, contending that the information could be used by their competitors.

"We would lose our competitive advantage," argued Kay Jackson, Louisiana's secretary of commerce, who is drafting her state's proposal.

But while information about sweeteners remains closely guarded, state officials are generally more than willing to extol the virtues of the sites they have selected.

Illinois has picked an area near Batavia so that the Fermilab accelerator could serve as the proton "injector"



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
An artist's conception of the central laboratory building for the proposed Superconducting Supercollider.

to the supercollider, a move officials there estimated would save the federal government \$500-million in construction costs.

Not only is the site adjacent to a large concentration of accelerator scientists and particle physicists, but it is flat, free of seismic hazards, close to a major international airport and a number of leading research institutions, and well supplied with electrical power.

California, where the main drawback is earthquakes, has selected a seismically safe rural area near Stockton that offers a moderate year-round climate and is close to physics research centers in the San Francisco Bay area and a large number of high-technology companies in Silicon Valley.

"It has all of the things to make this thing go, all of the amenities," said Jesse D. Shaw, a University of California administrator.

Idaho's Cheap Electricity

Idaho, meanwhile, has picked a site near the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory that would allow the state to take advantage of cheap electricity, federal land into which tunnels can be dug at little cost, and 10,000 technicians and scientists who now live there.

"If we can save half a billion dollars or more on construction and \$50-million or more annually in operation expenses, we'd have a good shot at it," said Mr. Tremblay, Idaho's s.s.c. coordinator.

Like Idaho, Western states generally regard their pleasant climates and large areas of federal land as their main advantages, while Southern and Midwestern states extol their cheap land, lower living costs, and the large numbers of unemployed workers who are eager to take jobs.

Some states are even pitching the message about the cultural, educational, and recreational benefits of their region in slick pamphlets that resemble travel brochures.

"This is a place where physicists will want to spend their summers," said Joel Cohen, director of policy and research for the Colorado Governor's office.

'God Made Ohio for the SSC'

"People have observed," said Mr. Coburn of Ohio, "that God made Ohio for the s.s.c."

Although Southern, Western, and Midwestern states are scouring their landscapes for potential supercollider sites, New England states are generally uninterested in the competition.

Massachusetts is investigating several potential sites and Gov. John H. Sununu of New Hampshire has held meetings recently with representatives of several New England states to try to persuade them to submit a regional proposal. But most New England officials are not interested in becoming involved in any regional effort.

Other joint proposals may come from North Carolina, South Caroli-

na, Virginia, and West Virginia; Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; and New York, New Jersey, and Canada (for a site in New York near the Canadian border).

While Energy Department officials will allow more than one proposal from any state, some states are having trouble deciding which of their numerous potential sites to back.

Montana is examining seven sites, and Texas, which will submit proposals for at least two, has nine localities vying for the state's political and economic support.

"Our big objective now is to get on that state proposal," said Charles Bernhard, director of economic development for the Odessa, Tex., chamber of commerce.

Mr. Bernhard noted that winning the supercollider was so important to the four cities in his economically depressed oil region that each had paid \$92,000 to prepare a proposal for the Governor's consideration.

Texas Confident

"We can build a site here cheaper than anywhere else in the country," he said. "You can buy the whole dang 11,000 acres here for what you would pay for a city block in Dallas. Because of the oil problems in the state, we also have a lot of machine-shop technicians and oil drillers that are sitting idle here. That's another very strong factor we have going for us here, and it will make the operating costs less expensive."

Texas is so hungry for the supercollider that the Legislature is considering a bill that would authorize \$500-million in bonds to use as a sweetener in luring the Energy Department into selecting one of its sites.

"There aren't very many big federal projects that are going on these days," said Dillard S. Hammett, energy adviser to Gov. William P. Clements, Jr. The willingness of the state to throw into its proposals whatever incentives it takes to win the supercollider, he said, is unmatched anywhere else.

"Texas," Mr. Hammett said confidently, "is going to win."

Some other states are also talking pretty tough. "We'll probably make as many concessions as any other state and probably a lot more," said Mr. Steiger of Arizona. "We are very, very serious about this."

Faculty Pay Up 5.9 Pct. to \$35,470; Best Rise in 15 Years, AAUP Says

Continued from Page 1

ics at Oberlin College and author of the report, said the increases reflected college and university efforts "to make the academic profession more attractive for young people."

While he noted the heartening figures, Mr. Kasper pointed out that faculty members had lost purchasing power since 1970.

He said the report of the survey would be titled "Two Steps Forward? . . ." because indications are

Pay Study Finds Gap Among Disciplines

Faculty salaries are going up. But a new study indicates that the differences between what professors earn in various disciplines are increasing, too.

A survey of 80 state colleges and universities, conducted by Oklahoma State University, indicates widespread salary disparities. Professors in computer science and engineering earn \$42,080 and \$45,216, respectively. In visual arts, the average professor earns \$32,185. In the social sciences, the figure is \$37,403.

Salary compression is evident in the high-paying fields, as well.

A new assistant professor in business management is hired at \$38,017, on average, while a current assistant professor makes \$37,374. Similar patterns are apparent in computer science, engineering, and the health sciences.

Copies of the 1986-87 Faculty Salary Survey By Discipline are available for \$25, plus postage, from the Office of Institutional Research, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Okla. 74078; (405) 624-6897.

—S.H.

that inflation is once again going up.

"People who make budgets for the next academic year should take a good hard look at inflation," he said. The A.A.U.P. has estimated a 2-percent inflation rate, but Mr. Kasper said it could be as high as 4 or 5 percent next year.

For all professors, regardless of where they taught last year, average salaries and percentage increases are:

► Full professor: \$45,530, up 6.1 per cent.

► Associate professor: \$33,820, up 5.8 per cent.

► Assistant professor: \$27,920, up 5.7 per cent.

► Instructor: \$21,330, up 4.9 per cent.

Gap for Full Professors

Average salaries are up 6 per cent at public institutions, 5.8 per cent at private institutions, and 5.1 per cent at church-related institutions.

Full professors at private colleges earn \$50,270, on average, compared to \$45,280 for their colleagues at public institutions and \$37,620 for those who teach in church-related settings.

At other professorial levels, however, employees of public and private institutions earn about the same, on average.

Professors appointed to non-tenure-track posts are paid significantly less than their counterparts at all types of institutions. The average salary for lecturers ranges from \$19,540 at two-year colleges to \$26,090 at doctorate-granting institutions.

Full Report to Be Published

The A.A.U.P.'s figures were compiled by Maryse Eymonerie Associates. The salaries are adjusted to a standard nine-month basis.

The full salary report includes ad-

Average Faculty Salaries for 1986-87

	Public		Private		Church-related		All	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	\$48,740	6.3%	\$56,900	5.9%	\$51,120	6.1%	\$50,500	6.2%
Associate professor	35,590	5.8%	38,820	5.8%	37,440	6.5%	36,210	5.8%
Assistant professor	29,830	5.9%	32,040	6.2%	30,490	5.1%	30,360	5.9%
Instructor	21,440	4.9%	24,890	4.2%	26,260	6.1%	22,130	4.8%
Lecturer	26,080	—	26,650	—	24,310	—	26,090	—
All ranks	38,670	6.1%	44,620	5.9%	39,030	5.7%	39,800	6.0%
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	\$42,290	6.5%	\$42,680	6.2%	\$39,800	3.9%	\$42,160	6.3%
Associate professor	33,340	6.0%	33,140	6.0%	32,130	5.1%	33,200	5.9%
Assistant professor	27,520	5.8%	26,650	6.1%	26,670	4.8%	27,310	5.5%
Instructor	21,840	4.0%	19,070	4.0%	21,180	3.0%	21,220	4.0%
Lecturer	22,470	—	24,210	—	26,530	—	22,790	—
All ranks	34,050	6.1%	33,010	6.0%	32,140	4.5%	33,750	5.9%
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	\$36,870	3.2%	\$40,460	5.5%	\$32,480	5.2%	\$36,170	4.9%
Associate professor	31,210	4.2%	30,650	5.5%	26,910	5.4%	29,210	5.1%
Assistant professor	25,940	4.3%	24,990	5.9%	22,500	4.8%	24,070	5.0%
Instructor	21,580	4.8%	19,520	4.7%	18,990	6.2%	19,840	5.4%
Lecturer	22,810	—	26,250	—	19,130	—	23,240	—
All ranks	29,660	4.0%	30,780	5.5%	26,170	5.2%	28,480	5.0%
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	\$37,460	6.3%	\$27,210	5.6%	\$23,890	8.3%	\$37,170	6.3%
Associate professor	31,560	6.7%	24,720	6.5%	21,330	6.9%	31,330	6.7%
Assistant professor	26,940	6.8%	20,030	4.9%	19,200	7.0%	26,590	6.7%
Instructor	22,750	7.0%	16,190	4.1%	16,570	6.7%	22,270	6.9%
Lecturer	19,540	—	—	—	—	—	19,540	—
All ranks	30,490	6.6%	21,120	5.3%	20,310	7.3%	30,100	6.6%
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	\$31,430	3.9%	\$20,280	9.1%	\$19,830	4.7%	\$31,240	3.9%
All institutions except 2-year institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	\$45,280	6.3%	\$50,270	5.8%	\$37,620	5.1%	\$45,530	6.1%
Associate professor	34,170	5.9%	34,910	5.8%	30,090	5.3%	33,820	5.8%
Assistant professor	28,470	5.8%	26,310	6.1%	24,600	4.8%	27,920	5.7%
Instructor	21,180	4.9%	20,440	4.9%	19,900	5.6%	21,330	4.9%
Lecturer	24,730	—	26,410	—	24,080	—	24,930	—
All ranks	35,790	6.0%	37,760	5.8%	29,670	5.1%	35,470	5.9%

— No data reported.

Note: Salary figures are based on 1,875 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,766 institutions.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

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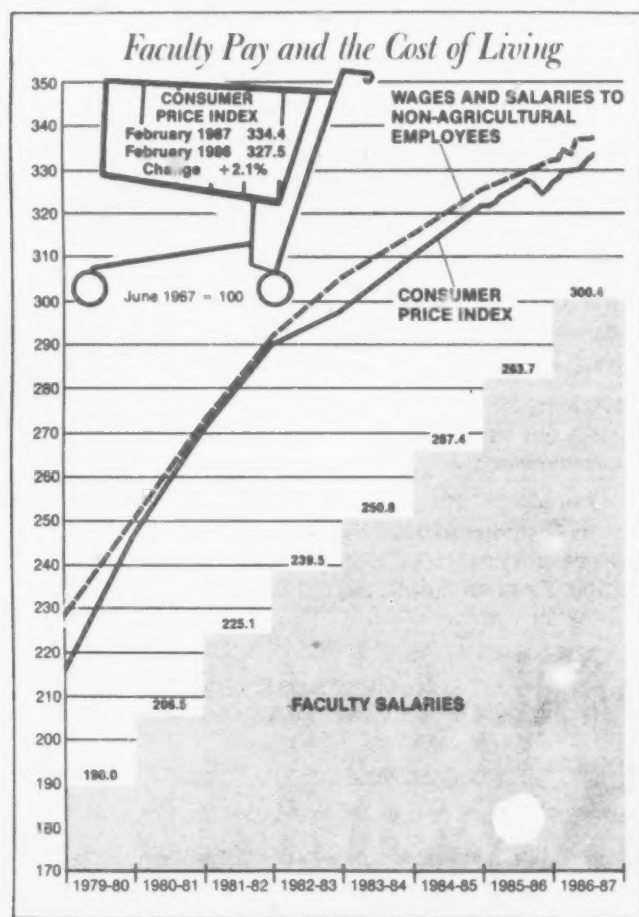
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ditional nationwide averages and salary and fringe benefit figures, as well as comparisons with other professional groups. It will appear in the March-April issue of *Academe*, the association's magazine, which is scheduled to be published in two weeks.

The magazine may be purchased for \$25 a copy prepaid from the American Association of University Professors, Suite 500, 1012 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Washington 20005.

Supplementary tables and other data can be ordered from Maryse Eymonerie Associates at P.O. Box 520, McLean, Va. 22101, or by calling (703) 448-8519.

The A.A.U.P. table of average salaries by rank for individual colleges and universities will appear later this month in *The Chronicle*.

Northwestern Is Told that It Cannot Force Professor to Shift Lab

EVANSTON, ILL.

An Illinois judge has barred Northwestern University from forcing a medical professor to move his research facilities, saying he would be "irreparably harmed" otherwise.

Judge Harold A. Siegan issued an injunction that forbade the university to move R. Michael Williams from the sterile laboratory facilities in the Northwestern University Cancer Center.

Dr. Williams has done oncology research there since 1979.

The judge ruled that medical-school administrators had made written and oral promises about the facilities when they lured Dr. Williams from Harvard University in 1978.

Dr. Williams also contended that the university had drastically cut his salary and would not allow him to see patients.

Martha P. Mandel, a lawyer for Northwestern, denied the charges and said the university would appeal the injunction.

Deep Springs College: a Utopia in the California Desert

Continued from Preceding Page
then drives to a section of the ranch where the steers are fed. "I had one of those bulls hook me," he says as a dozen steers gather around the back of the flat-bed, chewing at the alfalfa as Mr. Hoover cuts the ties that hold the bales together.

"This always appealed to me romantically," says Mr. Hoover, who chose Deep Springs over "all the liberal-arts cop-out places."

Like other Deep Springers, Mr. Hoover appears concerned most with the politics and metaphysics of ranch work, approaching subjects like truck driving and ditch digging as if they were the touchstones of some all-encompassing philosophy.

"In Washington, you're really in it for yourself, you're not an organic part of things," explains David N. Schisgal, a Maryland native who attended school in the District of Columbia. "Here, when I put in an irrigation ditch, I know it will help grow alfalfa which will feed the cows which will allow me to eat."

On occasion, ranch politics can reach crisis proportions. During a recent visit, students were still smarting from a controversy over an assignment made by the student-labor commissioner, who is charged with divvying up the ranch responsibilities among the students. One student, offended that the labor com-

missioner had not assigned him to the coveted dairy position, made "unfair charges," Mr. Kehoe recalls.

The student body subsequently voted that the complainant be allowed to "go on dairy, and the labor commissioner resigned on principle," he says. The controversy became the focus of intense debate both during the weekly public-speaking forums and in the "common book," where students write often profanity-riddled screeds on their gripes of the day.

Students were also miffed by the arrival of a machine to replace hay bucking. "It was not without great grief and indignation that the student body relinquished its time-honored tradition of hay bucking to a mechanical-technological monster known as The Harrowed," Mr. Latt wrote in the fall 1986 issue of the semi-annual *Deep Springs Newsletter*.

Mr. Latt is also disturbed by the lack of self-sufficiency on the campus. Much of the food is brought in from the outside, largely because the college has been unable to grow enough vegetables and fruits. He sees the continuing emphasis on cattle herding at Deep Springs as a philosophical and moral issue, arguing that the college is contributing to the "desert-ification" of America by allowing cattle to destroy all plant life in the area.

"The college would be a better place if we concerned ourselves more with making ourselves self-sufficient," he says. "That's happening slowly, but the trustees still see themselves as gun-totin' cattle herders."

Trustees Painted as Villains

The college trustees are also painted as the villains in the major political issue at Deep Springs: the absence of woman students. Every year since 1970, the student body has voted in favor of "co-ed," as they call it. The trustees, who have periodically discussed the issue, remain opposed.

Nonetheless, the admission of women to Deep Springs is "inevitable," literally everybody on the campus agrees; the question is how and when. In the meantime, the issue has provoked some heated debate between the students and the board, decided by one student as an "age-adled gerontocracy."

The lack of women has long been a prickly subject at Deep Springs. It is the source of much discontent, and the reason many students who might otherwise have ventured into the desert decide to go elsewhere.

Mr. Kehoe, who was a student here in the early 50's, tells of a prank some second-year students played on a new recruit. Taking him to the top of a ridge that overlooks the school, they pointed west to what they said was the Eureka Valley Girls School in the next valley over.

The lovelorn freshman began writing love letters addressed to any member of the fairer sex attending the school. The letters were intercepted and answered by the wife of a faculty member. Soon the correspondence became steamy, and the student announced his determination to trek across the desert and over the mountains to commune with his new love.

The tormentors, worried that he would be stranded, finally let him in on the joke. Eureka Valley Girls School was a mirage. The student was not amused, and he left the college soon after. He now works somewhere in Saudi Arabia, Mr. Kehoe says.

Beyond the garden-variety frustrations that come from living in a single-sex environment, some say, are the deeper problems that arise from spending two years in a place that is so different from the world at large.

One of the more curious findings of Mr. Newell's 1980 alumni study is that relatively few Deep Springs graduates have married or borne children. The survey of 300 graduates from the classes of 1917 to 1979 found that 31.8 per cent had no children and that 27.9 per cent were not married. Mr. Newell wrote, "Marrying later, and having fewer children (and having them later), is clearly a national trend, although it seems to be accentuated among former Deep Springers."

Misconceptions About Sex

Sandra Kehoe, a firm supporter of "co-ed," says the single-sex experience at Deep Springs has led students to some serious misconceptions about women.

"Most of their high-school experiences were of cute little girls who were not their intellectual equals," she says, sipping soda water in the Kehoes' living room, flooded with light from the bright, late-afternoon sun. "The absence of young women allows whatever fantasies people come with, whatever myths, to flourish," she adds. "For these people to be armed only with myths is too bad."

When pressed, many students here say they did not have much interaction with women in high school, and some admit that they were not part of the "in" crowd in their home towns.

Others echo the words of Mr. Hoover, who says the single-sex life is no problem because he has a "fine woman" back home.

Jeffrey A. Clarke, a second-year student, is opposed to admitting women. "My most important objection is, in a group of students this small, the presence of sexual tension would be devastating."

That is an argument used by many of those who are opposed to co-education or are worried about the problems that would arise from what would be the first major structural change in the college's 70 years.

"The assumption is that if we go

"The absence of young women allows whatever fantasies people come with to flourish."

co-ed, we'll need professional counselors," Mrs. Kehoe says. "But the romantic and sexual entanglements have always been here. Students get very wrapped up in one another. At least two have thought of leaving because they were victims of broken hearts."

For Random D. Turner-Jones, a second-year student and, at 22, an elder statesman of sorts, the single-sex atmosphere has other drawbacks. "The whole concept is kind of neat but kind of repulsive at the same time," he says. "The place is pretty thick with testosterone and male bonding."

The tension that builds up over the seven weeks of each academic term is often released during a week break, when students are allowed to leave the valley and are permitted to drink alcohol on the college grounds. Those who remain are known to engage in practices that faculty members describe as bizarre.

Christof M. Bove, a first-year student, uses the word "ritualistic." "We would start early in the evening drinking tequilas," he says. "Why tequilas? It sounds romantic; we're in the desert. Then we'd go off on our own. Someone would go off and climb to the 'Druid' and see the nose of God," he says, describing a rock formation that has held mythological significance for generations of Deep Springers.

"I would go into the museum [one of the campus buildings] with a jug of wine, turn up the stereo to 10 and just bang the typewriter," he says. "Later we'd come back and tell stories."

Another student describes a different break party. "Once," he says, "we took a cow's head, doused it with gasoline, and set it on fire." Another says he and his friends would drink or take drugs and then go on mad dashes through the desert sagebrush. "We'd try to run as fast as we could without getting killed," he says.

Computers a New Development

The adults at Deep Springs say the break-time wildness has mostly been the province of the first-year class,

another sign that life, even at Deep Springs, can change.

"The last class arrived with better clothes, fine stereos, sound equipment, cars, compact disc players that we didn't see four years ago," says Mrs. Kehoe. As recently as a few years ago, such equipment was considered strictly taboo here.

"Four years ago, when Brandt brought a computer and two more were given to the school, people thought Deep Springs is not the right place for a computer," she says. In 1983, the college owned one computer. Today, it has half a dozen for student use.

Yet, for all the changes, the college appears to be locked in a time warp, as manual gas pumps, 50's-vintage trucks, and early-century telephones coexist with Apple computers and compact-disc players.

"The people change and attitudes change, but the place is pretty much the same," Mrs. Kehoe says.

'There's a Lot of Arrogance'

Students at Deep Springs consider themselves an articulate, assured, intelligent group of people. In other words, says Mrs. Donaldson, "there's a lot of arrogance, uninformed arrogance. They don't feel shy about standing on ignorance."

Yet the students lapse into textbook psycho-babble when asked to discuss personal matters, like their relationships with one another. Mr. Bove, who traipses around campus in a Western-preppy outfit that makes him look as if he has emerged from a Ralph Lauren advertisement, assays this explanation: "We're so constructed here that in a sense we don't need a concreteness because our language is so understood. That's one of the most significant drawbacks, that lack of concreteness."

Mr. Pease is more blunt. "Sometimes it's better to say something vague than to just punch somebody out," he says.

Mr. Turner-Jones says the lack of real communication at Deep Springs is largely a product of immaturity.

"Mostly it's the teenage male things like wrestling in the hallway," he says, as he helps Mr. Sterbal attempt to whip together a dinner of sloppy joes and macaroni-and-cheese in a kitchen that looks as if it has just suffered a direct hit from a tornado.

As a result of this time here, Mr. Turner-Jones says, "I have a hard time being able to talk to anybody. You get xenophobic. Women in particular; I was aware of the difference in the way I related to them. When I went to a conference recently, I wasn't sexually awkward, I was just awkward as a person."

'Nothing Can Measure Up'

Whether bringing women to Deep Springs would solve many of these interpersonal problems is another question. Mrs. Donaldson, the literature teacher, believes Deep Springers' problems with the outside world may lie in the very quality of the Deep Springs experience.

"This experience is so intense, magic or mythic, it's almost like nothing can measure up," she says. "They look back on it as their Camelot."

Why is it, she asks, that so many Deep Springs graduates become doctors, lawyers, businessmen, and administrators, and do not enter creative disciplines?

She asks: "My question is, is that positive or not, to have such an intense experience that you feel you've done the most important thing in your life by age 21?"

Freshman Merit Scholars

Institutions enrolling the most in 1986

This table shows the top 41 colleges and universities attended by freshman Merit Scholars named in 1986. The rankings were determined by *The Chronicle* from an alphabetical listing supplied by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation.

The first column lists the total number of Merit Scholarship win-

ners, while the second column shows the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution, not by the National Merit Scholarship Corporation or other corporate sponsors.

Over all, 6,026 freshman Merit Scholars were enrolled—3,648 at 232 private institutions and 2,378 at 152 public institutions.

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
1. Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	297	—
2. University of Texas at Austin	270	210
3. Yale University	183	—
4. Rice University	176	125
5. Stanford University	172	—
6. Princeton University	140	—
7. Georgia Institute of Technology	130	98
8. Northwestern University	117	75
9. University of Chicago	115	73
10. Texas A&M University at College Station	112	77
11. Massachusetts Institute of Technology	108	—
12. Carleton College	104	81
13. Michigan State University	102	83
14. Duke University	90	7
15. University of California at Los Angeles	83	60
16. University of Michigan	78	—
17. Trinity University	73	65
18. Washington University	72	48
19. University of Minnesota-Twin Cities	71	58
18. Oberlin College	71	57
21. University of Florida	70	61
22. Cornell University	68	—
23. University of California at Berkeley	66	4
24. University of Virginia	62	—
25. Brown University	61	—
26. University of Houston	59	48
27. University of Pennsylvania	57	—
28. Baylor University	56	42
29. Ohio State University at Columbus	55	42
30. Miami University	49	28
31. Harvey Mudd College	47	33
32. Auburn University	46	31
33. Brigham Young University	45	30
33. Dartmouth College	45	—
36. Emory University	43	34
36. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	43	—
37. University of California at Santa Barbara	41	34
38. Williams College	39	—
38. Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology	38	32
40. University of Notre Dame	37	—
41. Case Western Reserve University	35	24
41. University of Miami	35	27

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION